

ASHOKAN WORKMEN PAID BRASS CHECKS INSTEAD OF CASH

These Are Good Only at "Company Stores," Where Victims Pay Double Prices—Men Herded Like Pigs in Pen on City Contract.

When MacArthur Bros. Company, the favored contractors of the McClellan administration, got the \$12,500,000 contract for building the Ashokan Dam, and John Pierce's bid, lower by \$2,500,000, was rejected by the Board of Water Supply, the reason given for the award to the higher bidder was that the MacArthur Bros. Company was a more desirable contractor because they paid their labor so well.

The Evening World presents some evidence to-day of just how well MacArthur Bros. Company is treating its labor through the installation of a system of brass checks and the "company store," reminders of the days of "Fingy" Conners and his chain of saloons on the shores of the Great Lakes and the riots of Homestead, Pa.

Section 383, 1, of the Penal Code compels the payment of wages of employees on such work as the Aqueduct in cash. Any person, or corporation, who does not pay the wages of its employees in cash, as provided by Article 1 of the Labor law is guilty of a misdemeanor, "and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense."

Here is the result of a careful investigation of the labor conditions on the Ashokan Dam contract:

BY SAMUEL A. STODEL,
Organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World and an Investigator for the Brotherhood Welfare Association.

The good citizens of New York who are to be benefited by the pure water from the Catskill watershed, for which they are paying \$10,000,000, will be greatly surprised to learn that a system of brass checks, similar to those utilized by "Fingy" Conners along the docks of Buffalo, is now in operation at Brown's Station, in Ulster County. The proprietors of this particular brass check system are the MacArthur Bros. and Winston & Co., contractors working under the supervision of Mayor McClellan's Board of Water Supply.

I went into the "water district" to investigate conditions there for the Brotherhood Welfare Association, to whom MacArthur Bros. and Winston & Co., the latter being subsidiary contractors, had applied for men, claiming that they could furnish them employed at 20 cents an hour for laborers.

Sixteen Hundred Herded Like Pigs.
On Nov. 18 I arrived at Brown's station, which is a little settlement located sixteen miles west of Kingston on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Aside from about 1,500 working on the Ashokan Dam in various capacities, including engineers, inspectors, etc., there are probably forty families, old settlers, still remaining in that locality.

About two hundred of the better paid employees live at the contractors' boarding-houses, where conditions are fair, \$2.50 a month being charged. About one hundred engineers and inspectors live in very good condition at Brown's Farm and Brown's Bench. Kill Cliff. The remaining 1,000 are herded like pigs on the hill overlooking the Ulster River, which is more of a creek than anything else.

These houses for the laborers are built upon piles, about three feet above the ground, and are of rough lumber, sheathed with inferior building paper on the outside. They are about one hundred and thirty feet long and twelve feet deep and fourteen feet high. Inside they are divided off into compartments less than thirteen feet square, and in each of these compartments are tiers of bunks, with accommodations for eight persons. These bunks are made from rough lumber. There is no attempt at ventilation except from such air as comes through cracks in the floors and side walls.

In each room there is a small cooking stove, which completes the furnishings. For dishes and cooking utensils old cans picked up in the vicinity of the railroad station are pressed into use. The men are charged \$1 for each blanket, most of which have previously been worn out on horses. The rent charged for these wretched quarters is \$2 a man a month, or \$8.50 rent a year for the workmen for premises that did not cost \$1,500 to build.

It was in regard to the condition of the plain laborers, their wages and their method of living, that I was sent into the district by the Brotherhood Welfare Association, my associates on the committee being John C. Culhoun, the Rev. William H. Johnston and Alexander Law. My instructions were to ascertain the true wages being paid to the laborers, how these wages were paid, and the general conditions prevailing in the district.

Instead of being paid in American money for their labor, I found that these 1,000 workmen, who are employed by the City of New York through its contractors, are very seldom, if ever, paid anything other than brass checks, which the contractors have installed as a medium of exchange.

No Cash Among Them.
These brass checks can be exchanged at a "company's store," similar to those maintained at Homestead, Pa., before the great strike, for such articles of wearing apparel or food as the poor, unfortunate laborer needs. During my stay of eleven days in the locality, traveling all the way from Brown's Station to High Falls, a distance of twenty miles, I was unable to change a \$1 bill among the laborers. In fact, I found that there was a premium on money—\$1.10 money being worth \$1.50 in brass.

It was not until I had visited the store and priced the articles offered for sale there that I understood the cause behind this premium. No peddlers are allowed to circulate among the men and offer their goods for sale, and any who attempt to sell goods to the men are

driven off by the contractors' private detectives, who hustle the intruders out of the camps. This is to force the laborers to go to the store.

Very few of the laborers get over fifteen cents an hour. None know when they go to work what they are going to work for. The eight hour law is openly violated. In the fall the men worked ten hours a day, and during my stay in the district the men were worked nine hours a day; the extreme limit on account of the blizzard. They are even working one driver for two carts.

Store System Robbery.
The charges at the "company stores" are from 25 to 50 per cent. more than the same grade of goods can be purchased for in any large community. Potatoes are valued at one cent each, cabbage heads bring 20 cents and upwards. Chuck steak brings 15 and 20 cents a pound. Butter of a very poor quality, is sold for 25 cents a pound. The poorest coffee I ever tasted sells for 30 cents a pound, a grade worse than 12-cent coffee sold on the East Side. Then-cent cotton socks bring 25 cents a pair. A 3-cent undershirt or pair of drawers brings 75 cents each. A pair of \$1.25 pantaloons sells for \$3, while \$1.25 pairs of shoes sell for \$3 also. A pair of 50-cent buckskin gloves sells for \$1.35.

The 1,500 laborers are divided as to nationalities in about this proportion: Negroes, 40 per cent.; Irish, 30 per cent.; and the remainder principally Irish, English, Germans and Americans. When a man has worked one day he can draw \$1 in brass. These checks are issued by the regular money at the contractors' offices in 50-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces. They are paid off about the 20th of every month and twenty days' pay is always held back by the contractor.

"Bootleggers" Are Allowed.
Thus it will be seen that a man has to work fifty days before he can get hold of his first piece of American money, provided he has any left which, according to the books at the store, is still coming to him. One man, Peter McGuire, of Watervliet, Conn., drew \$1.35 for his month's pay ending Nov. 20.

While whiskey is not sold to the men at the store it can be got by the laborers from "bootleggers," who have the privilege of selling to them at the camps. These privileged characters, who must "stand in" with the foreman in order to get into the camp, charge 50 cents a pint for "third-cut," worse than is sold at any Tenth Avenue "dive-house."

The laborer pays for his liquor with a 50-cent brass check, which the vendors rebate for 40 cents. On one Sunday one of the vendors to my knowledge sold 60 pints of this whiskey, most of it in the neighborhood of the bull pen.

DRIVER FATALLY INJURED.
Unloading Crank Reversed Itself and Struck Samming.
John Samming, a sand cart driver, was probably fatally injured today when the unloading crank of his wagon reversed itself under the pressure of two tons of sand and struck him full in the face on its first revolution. Samming was knocked unconscious. He was taken in an ambulance to the New York Hospital.

The accident took place on the Fifth Avenue side of the new fifteen-story Fifth Avenue Building being erected on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Carter Payne Out of Bankruptcy.
Mrs. Caroline Leslie Carter Payne, the actress, was granted a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Holt in the United States District Court. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against her on Nov. 19, 1907, and her schedules showed liabilities \$194,418 and nominal assets \$57.38.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND LUMBAGO USE Omega Oil
Omega Oil contains methyl salicylate, which is one of the best known remedies for Rheumatism and Lumbago. Rub the Oil into the place that hurts, and the pain will stop. There is no case so bad that Omega Oil won't at least give relief. Trial bottle 10c. Large sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Brass Checks Paid for Ashokan Dam Work; Investigator Who Exposes Conditions



TAFT'S BROTHER NOW TAKES UP THE PANAMA PURCHASE

Calls Scandal Story Absurd and Agrees That Light Be Shed on Matter.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati Times-Star, of which Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, is editor and proprietor, published to-day the following reply to the article on the Panama Canal, which appeared in the Indianapolis News and New York World:

"The New York World, the paper which was responsible for most of the talk about the 'Panama Scandal' during the recent campaign, says this morning:

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cronwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits, is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light."

"This statement is intentionally misleading. The Panama story was used in the campaign for political reasons solely. The one thing that gave it political value in the eyes of those who used it was the fact that the story, as printed, carried the names of a brother of the Republican candidate for the Presidency and of a brother-in-law of the President. The inference was plain enough.

"It was that Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft had used their influence as high officials of the United States Government to help near relatives in looting the treasury at Washington. That was the meat of the story."

"The names of Douglas Robinson and Charles P. Taft had not been included in it, flimsy and absurd as it was. The story would never have been used by The World, the Indianapolis News and other papers which for one reason or another wanted to defeat Mr. Taft and discredit Mr. Roosevelt."

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SAMUEL A. STODEL

VANISHED AFTER HIS DISCHARGE IN COURT

Relatives Fear Fancied Disgrace May Have Caused Newman to Kill Himself.

Being unable to get any trace of John Newman, twenty-one years old, of No. 156 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, who disappeared from his home after his discharge from a police court, where he had been arraigned on a larceny charge, relatives to-day asked the police to renew their search for the man, who is believed to have committed suicide.

Charged with the larceny of \$20, Newman was arraigned in court Nov. 28, and after an examination discharged. He went to his home, where he lived with his sister, and remained that night. The following morning he visited his cousin, Samuel Pick, of No. 116 East One Hundred and Fifth street, and left there, saying that he was going home for dinner. He did not go home and he has not been seen since.

On the following day, Pick received the following letter, mailed from Station E in West Thirtieth street near Sixth Avenue:

"Dear Cousin: Your father will have told you about our conversation. I see that even those who helped me in my trouble are turning against me. I can't stand this strain any more. When you receive this I will be no more. Please notify my sister. Do not search for me for you won't find me."

"But before I want to tell you one more I never touched a cent of that man's money. Enclosed you will find keys of the store and of my house, which you will kindly give to my sister."

"Good-bye, and remember me once in a while. Yours, (Signed) 'JULIUS'."

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JURY CENSURES THE INTERBOROUGH

Coroner Harburger Will Send Testimony Concerning Two Deaths to Grand Jury.

A coroner's jury before Coroner Harburger this afternoon returned verdicts censuring the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in connection with the deaths of two of the company's employees. Coroner Harburger announced his intention of sending the evidence in the cases to the Grand Jury in the belief that that body will find it strong enough to return indictments against some of the high officials of the Interborough.

The cases were those of Carl Henrich, nineteen years old, and Henry Batman, thirty-five years old, who were killed at Thirty-third street by a train on the Sixth Avenue elevated road on Nov. 18 last. The men belonged to the crew of a wrecking train the derrick on which was hoisted as the train approached the bridge across the tracks at the Thirty-third street station.

The derrick struck the bridge and was knocked off the train, striking Henrich and Batman in its fall, killing both. John Shanger Jr., foreman of the train, and Gustav Sewell, the motorman, were arrested at the time on a charge of homicide.

The testimony to-day tended to show that neither Sewell nor Shanger was responsible for the tragedy, and the jury's verdict caused their release from custody. The verdicts declared that the Interborough company was censurable because it had not taken the proper precautions to prevent such an accident.

SENATOR CUMMINS SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Senate to-day Senator Dooliver presented the credentials of Senator-elect Albert P. Cummins, of Iowa, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Allison ending March 4, 1909, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Fairbanks.

The Drink of Our Forefathers.

those men of Brains and Muscle, was

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"On Draught" and "In Bottle" everywhere.

Special Pin-Cases (5 gallons) for only one on Draught at home, from our stores, dealers and jobbers.

BASS & CO., Ltd., 20, Warren St., New York.

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ANNA HELD SHOW



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Solid 14-kt. Gold Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$21.00
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\$35.00
Genuine Diamonds No Chips. Solid 14-kt. Waltham or Elgin Works.

\$10.50
Solid Gold, Guaranteed Movement.

\$22.00
Genuine Diamond No Chips. Solid 14-kt. Gold, heavy double case, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$7.50
Solid Gold, Guaranteed Movement.

\$18.50
Solid 14-kt. Gold, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$16.50
Solid 14-kt. Gold, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$70.00
Genuine Diamonds No Chips. Solid 14-kt. Gold, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$36.00
Genuine Diamond No Chips. Solid 14-kt. Gold, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$19.50
Solid 14-kt. Gold Waltham or Elgin Movement.

\$28.00
Genuine Diamond No Chips. Solid 14-kt. Gold, Waltham or Elgin Movement.

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